Regulatory Commission and Common Minimum National Action Plan

4376. SHRI SANATAN BISHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of States where regulat ory commissions have been set up as per the common minimum national action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): Orissa is the only State where a regulatory commission in the electricity sector has.been set up.

CEA Clearance to Pending Private Power Projects

4377. SHRI AKHILISH DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private power pro jects in the country awaiting clearance from the Central Electricity Authority;

(b) how many of them have been cleared, with total investment involved;

(c) what is the target of power genera tion and whether it would meet the requirement of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) As on 30.4.1997, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had accorded techno-economic clearance to 20 proposals for setting up power proejets in the private sector and complete Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for six proposals for setting up power projects in the private sector have been received in the CEA for accord of techno-economic clearance. The extent of capital investment can be assessed only after these projects are completed.

(c) and (d) The targets for the Ninth Plan are yet to be finalised.

Violating DPE's Directive on Appointment of CMD of Power Grid

4378. SHRI CHIMANBHAI HARIBHAI SHUKLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that temporary vacancies of Chairman and Managing Directors in public enterprises can be filled up by giving an acting charge to the senior most functional Director of the Board as per the directives issued by the Department of Public Enterprises;

(b) if so, whether this directive has not been followed in the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (Power Grid) while appointing Acting CMD upto 30th April, 1997; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not adhering to the directives of the Department of Public Enterprises and whether Government whould rectify the position after 30th April, 1997; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The senior-most functional Director in POWERGRID had not been given vigilance clearance by the Central Vigilance Commission for regular appointment to the post of CMD. In the circumstances, it was not considered desirable to consider him for appointment as CMD even on a temporary basis. The next senior-most functinal Director was, therefore, given current charge of the post of CMD, POWERGRID, w.e.f. 1.11.1996.

(c) Does not arise.

किसी गांव को विद्युतीकृत घोषित करने के मापदंड

4379. **श्री गोविन्दराम मिरीः** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रोम मे विद्युतीकरण करने और किसी गांव को विद्युतीकृत घोषित किये जाने के लिए कौन से मापदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. एस. वेणुगोपालाचारी): योजना आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए वास्तुविक कार्यक्रम और वित्तीय परिव्ययों के संबंध में निर्णय वर्ष दर वर्ष आधार पर केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम और संबंधित राज्य सरकार/राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के साथ परामर्श करके संसाधनों की उपलब्धता,राज्यों के प्रस्तानों, कार्यक्रम आरंभ करने के लिए राज्य सरकार/राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की तत्परता तथा राज्य में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की स्थिति आदि के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं । किसी भी गांव को विद्युतीकृत उस दशा में समझ लिया जाएगा यदि बिजली का किसी भी प्रयोजन से गांव की राजस्व सीमा के भीतर उपयोग किया जाता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

4380. **श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के गांव के विद्युतीकरण के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या हैं और क्या वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त हुए थे ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) राज्य के सभी गांव कब तक विद्युतीकरण हो जायेंगे ?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. एस. वेणुगोपालाचारी) : (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग ने वर्ष दर वर्ष आधार पर आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि (1992-97) के दौरान 1970 गांवों के विद्युतीकरणा हेतु लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है । जिसकी अपेक्षा में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने मार्च, 1997 (अनंतिम) तक 3278 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत किए जाने की सूचना दी है ।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में शेष गैर-विद्युतीकृत गांवों को नौवीं और उत्तरवत्ती पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में विद्युतीकृत किया जाएगा बशर्ते निधियां और अन्य आवश्यक निवेश उपलब्ध हों ।

Generation Cost and Average Tariff of Electricity

4381. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what was the generation cost of per KW of electricity during 1995-96;

(b) what hag been the average tariff, per KW, for agriculture sector, industrial sector and domestic sector during the above period;

(c) whether the low tariff for agriculture is one of the reasons for losses of SEBs; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to increase tariff rates for agriculture or gross subsidisation of power supply for agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) The all India average cost of supply of electricity dur* ing 1995-96 was 179 paise/kwh.

(b) The all India average tariff of electricity from different category of con sumers during 1995-96 were as under;

Agriculture Sector	47 Palse/fcwh
Domestic Sector	169 Paise/kwh
Industrial Sector	234 Paise/kwh

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Common Minimum National Action Plan for Power (CMNAPP) finalised in the Chief Ministers' Conference on Power held on 16th October, 1996 and 3rd December, 1996, inter alia, aims at establishment of State Electricity Regulatory Comissions (SERC) in each StateAJT for determination of tariffs; no sector paying less than 50% of the average cost of supply, agriculture tariff not being less than 50 paise per kwh to be brought to 50% of the average cost in not more than 3 years; recommendations of SERCs being mandatory and for any deviations from tariff recommended by it, the State Governments/UTs to provide for the financial implications of such deviations explicitly in the State/UT budget and a package of incentives and disincentives to encourage and facilitate the implementation of tariff rationalisation by the States.